

Testing quantum crypto

Image: street mural in Bucharest (fragment)
©2013 Obie Platon, Iro, Pisca Paratã, Last, Spesh, Lumin

Cryptography:

classical

vs.

quantum

Based on...

Unproven
mathematical
assumptions

Laws of
physics

Convenient to implement?

Yes

No

Forward secure?

No

Yes

Authenticate via PKI?

Yes

Yes

**Loopholes in
implementations?**

Yes



Crypto shocker: four of every 1,000 public keys provide no security (updated)

Almost 27,000 certificates used to protect webmail, e-commerce, and other ...

by Dan Goodin - Feb 15 2012, 7:00am EDT

An astonishing four out of every 1,000 public keys protecting webmail, online banking, and other sensitive online se

research is the late prevent eavesdrop

The finding, report the analysis of son "modulus" of each mathematician Eu Almost 27,000 of t used to generate t

"The fact is, if thes one of these event an independent cr startling."

HEARTBLEED BUG

April 14, 2014 1:30 pm

900 SINs stolen due to Heartbleed bug: Canada Revenue Agency

By Irene Ogradnik Global News

TORONTO - Roughly 900 Canadians have had their social insurance numbers stolen from the Canada Revenue Agency's systems after the federal agency's online services were hit by the so-called [Heartbleed bug](#).

"CRA has been no by the Governme Canada's lead sec agencies of a mal breach of taxpaye that occurred ove six-hour period," Revenue Agency [said in a statemen](#) "Social insurance numbers (SIN) of

```
Date: Wed, 1 Oct 2014 15:01:20 +0000
From: Matt Cooper <matt.cooper@uwaterloo.ca>
To: "makarov@vad1.com" <makarov@vad1.com>
Subject: [URGENT] Network device compromised
```

Good morning Vadim,

We have received notice from IST that your NAS has been compromised due to the ShellShock exploit and it must be removed from the network immediately.

Here is an excerpt from IST Security;

"It looks very much like your NAS qhbackup.iqc.uwaterloo.ca has been compromised by ShellShock.

Last night (30 Sept) at 2305h we saw a ShellShock-type http request to the login script for this device, intended to cause it to execute code to download some scripts and binaries, followed by it actually downloading same.

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Loopholes in
implementations?

Yes

Yes

↳ Exploitable
retroactively?

Sometimes

No*

* Single exception: A. Lamas-Linares & C. Kurtsiefer, Opt. Express 15, 9388 (2007)

Classical hacking

vs.

quantum hacking



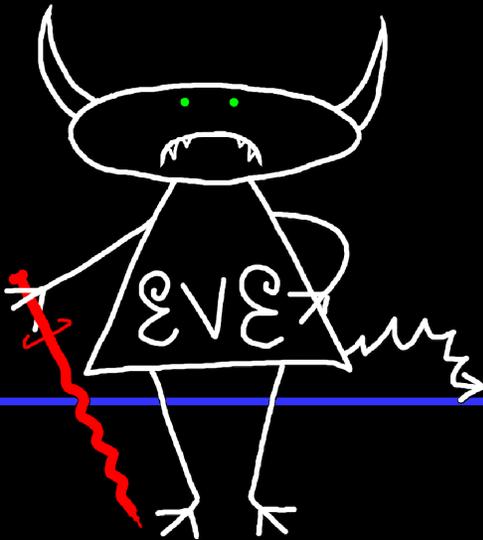
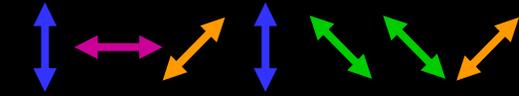
Often, just a computer
(~\$0 equipment)

Optics lab
(\approx \$0.5M equipment)

Security model of QKD

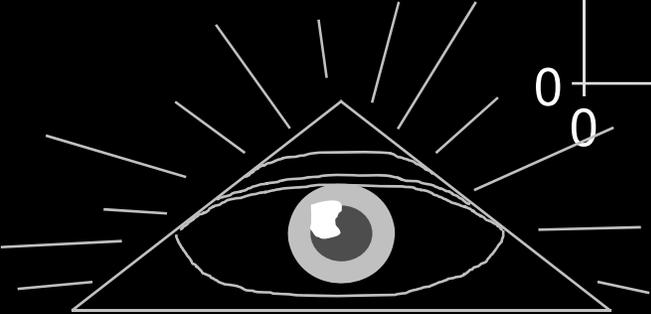


Alice



Bob

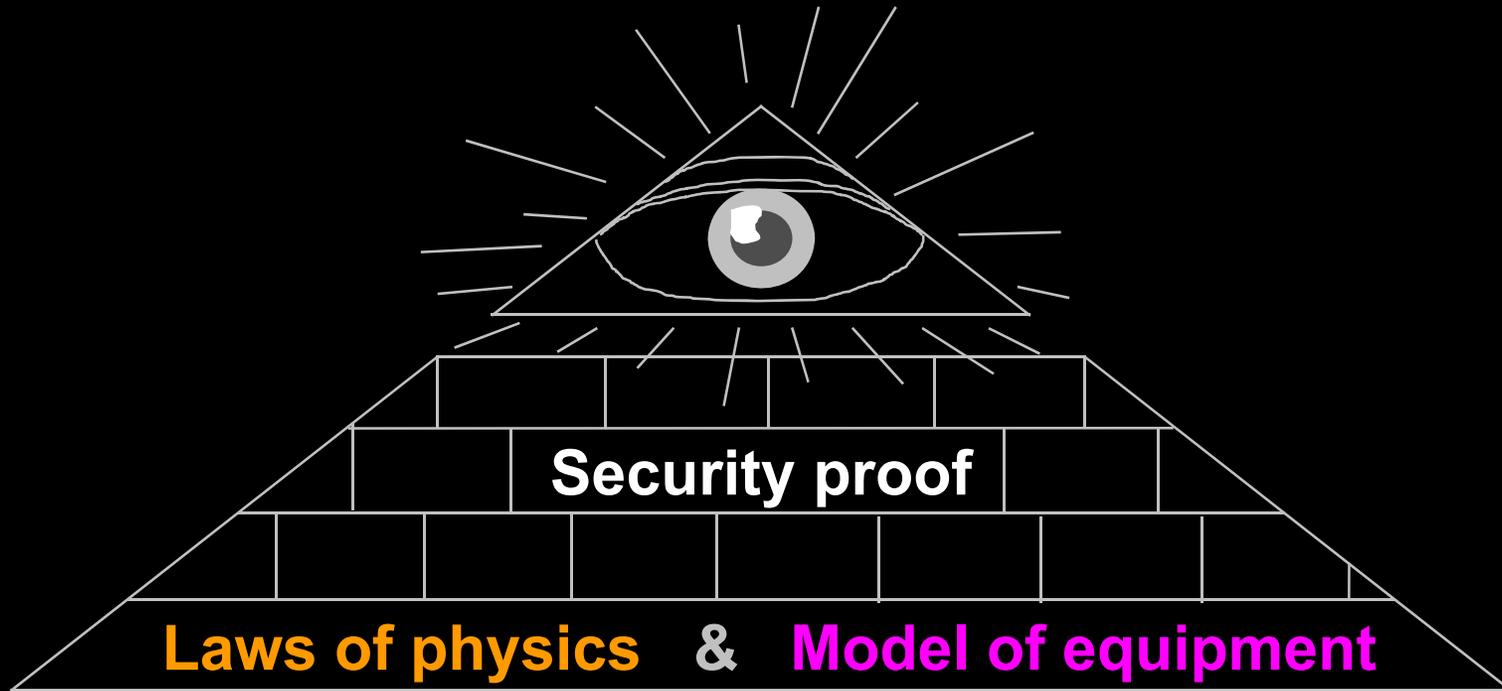
Secret key rate $R = f(\text{QBER})$



Security proof

Laws of physics & Model of equipment

Security model of QKD



Hack  **Integrate imperfection into security model**  

Example of vulnerability and countermeasures

✂ Photon-number-splitting attack

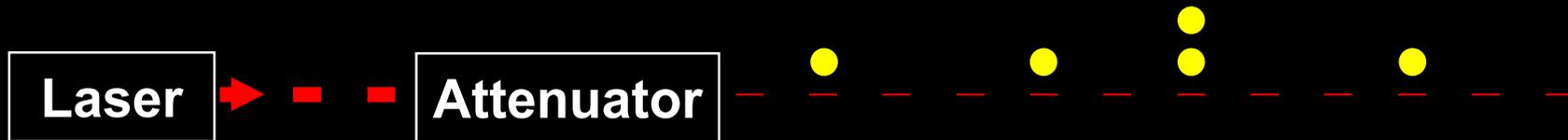
C. Bennett, F. Bessette, G. Brassard, L. Salvail, J. Smolin, J. Cryptology **5**, 3 (1992)

G. Brassard, N. Lütkenhaus, T. Mor, B. C. Sanders, Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 1330 (2000)

N. Lütkenhaus, Phys. Rev. A **61**, 052304 (2000)

S. Félix, N. Gisin, A. Stefanov, H. Zbinden, J. Mod. Opt. **48**, 2009 (2001)

N. Lütkenhaus, M. Jahma, New J. Phys. **4**, 44 (2002)



★ Decoy-state protocol

W.-Y. Hwang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 057901 (2003)

★ SARG04 protocol

V. Scarani, A. Acín, G. Ribordy, N. Gisin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **92**, 057901 (2004)

★ Distributed-phase-reference protocols

K. Inoue, E. Waks, Y. Yamamoto, Phys. Rev. Lett. **89**, 037902 (2002)

K. Inoue, E. Waks, Y. Yamamoto, Phys. Rev. A. **68**, 022317 (2003)

N. Gisin, G. Ribordy, H. Zbinden, D. Stucki, N. Brunner, V. Scarani, arXiv:quant-ph/0411022v1 (2004)

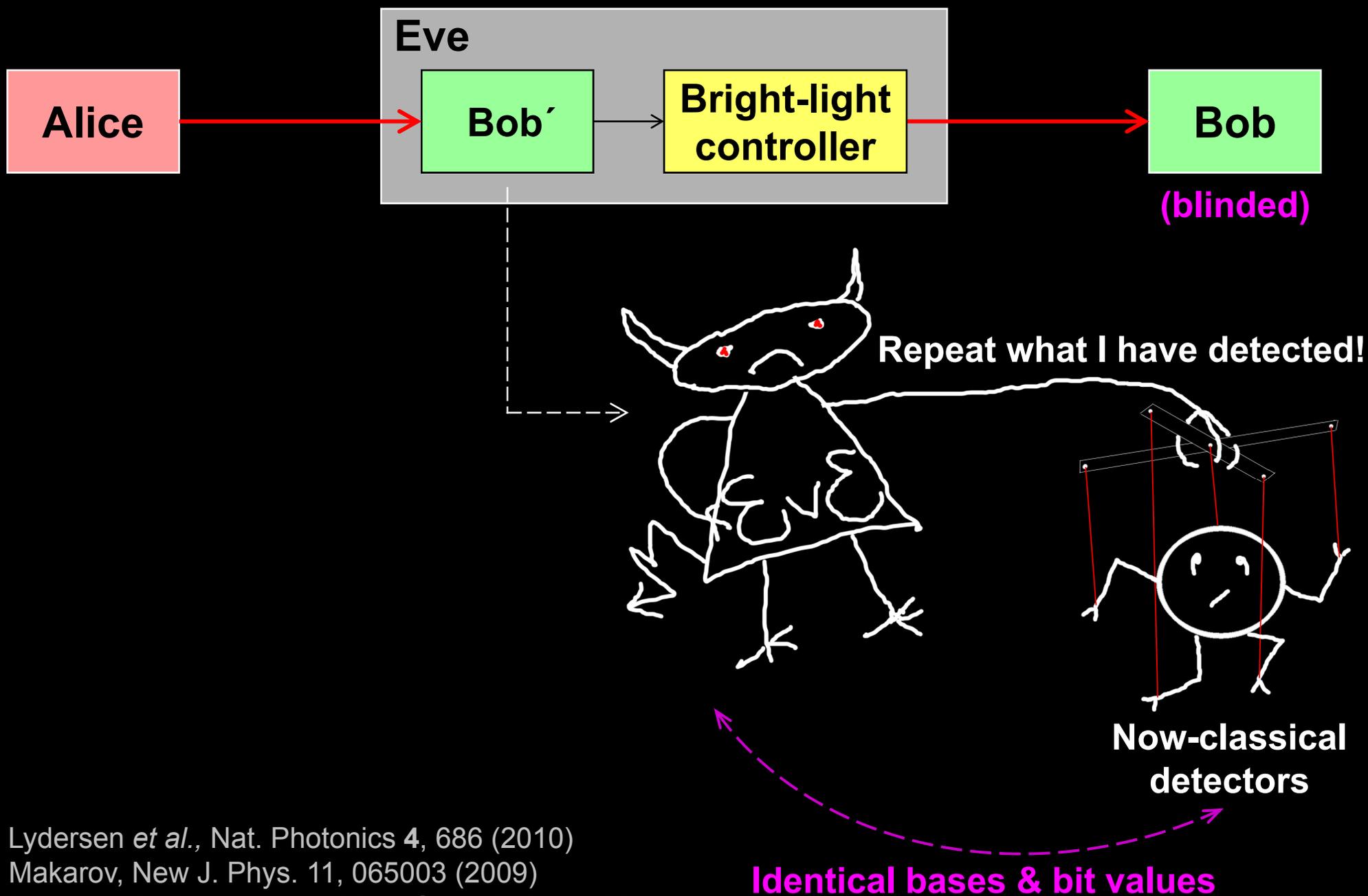
Attack	Target component	Tested system
Pulse energy calibration <i>S. Sajeed et al.</i> , presentation at QCrypt (2014)	classical watchdog detector	ID Quantique
Trojan-horse <i>I. Khan et al.</i> , presentation at QCrypt (2014)	phase modulator in Alice	SeQureNet
Trojan-horse <i>N. Jain et al.</i> , arXiv:1406.5813	phase modulator in Bob	ID Quantique*
Detector saturation <i>H. Qin, R. Kumar, R. Alleaume</i> , presentation at QCrypt (2013)	homodyne detector	SeQureNet
Shot-noise calibration <i>P. Jouguet, S. Kunz-Jacques, E. Diamanti</i> , Phys. Rev. A 87 , 062313 (2013)	classical sync detector	SeQureNet
Wavelength-selected PNS <i>M.-S. Jiang, S.-H. Sun, C.-Y. Li, L.-M. Liang</i> , Phys. Rev. A 86 , 032310 (2012)	intensity modulator	(theory)
Multi-wavelength <i>H.-W. Li et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 84 , 062308 (2011)	beamsplitter	research syst.
Deadtime <i>H. Weier et al.</i> , New J. Phys. 13 , 073024 (2011)	single-photon detector	research syst.
Channel calibration <i>N. Jain et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 , 110501 (2011)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique
Faraday-mirror <i>S.-H. Sun, M.-S. Jiang, L.-M. Liang</i> , Phys. Rev. A 83 , 062331 (2011)	Faraday mirror	(theory)
Detector control <i>I. Gerhardt et al.</i> , Nat. Commun. 2 , 349 (2011); <i>L. Lydersen et al.</i> , Nat. Photonics 4 , 686 (2010)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique, MagiQ, research syst.
Phase-remapping <i>F. Xu, B. Qi, H.-K. Lo</i> , New J. Phys. 12 , 113026 (2010)	phase modulator in Alice	ID Quantique*
Time-shift <i>Y. Zhao et al.</i> , Phys. Rev. A 78 , 042333 (2008)	single-photon detector	ID Quantique

* Attack did not break security of the tested system, but may be applicable to a different implementation.

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Intercept-resend attack with Bob's detector control



L. Lydersen *et al.*, Nat. Photonics 4, 686 (2010)

V. Makarov, New J. Phys. 11, 065003 (2009)

V. Makarov, D. R. Hjelle, J. Mod. Opt. 52, 691 (2005)

Countermeasures to detector attacks

Technical



★ **Monitoring extra electrical parameters in detector**

Z. L. Yuan, J. F. Dynes, A. J. Shields, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **98**, 231104 (2011)

★ **Randomly varying detector sensitivity**

M. Legre, G. Robordy, *Intl. patent appl. WO 2012/046135 A2* (filed in 2010)
C. C. W. Lim *et al.*, arXiv:1408.6398

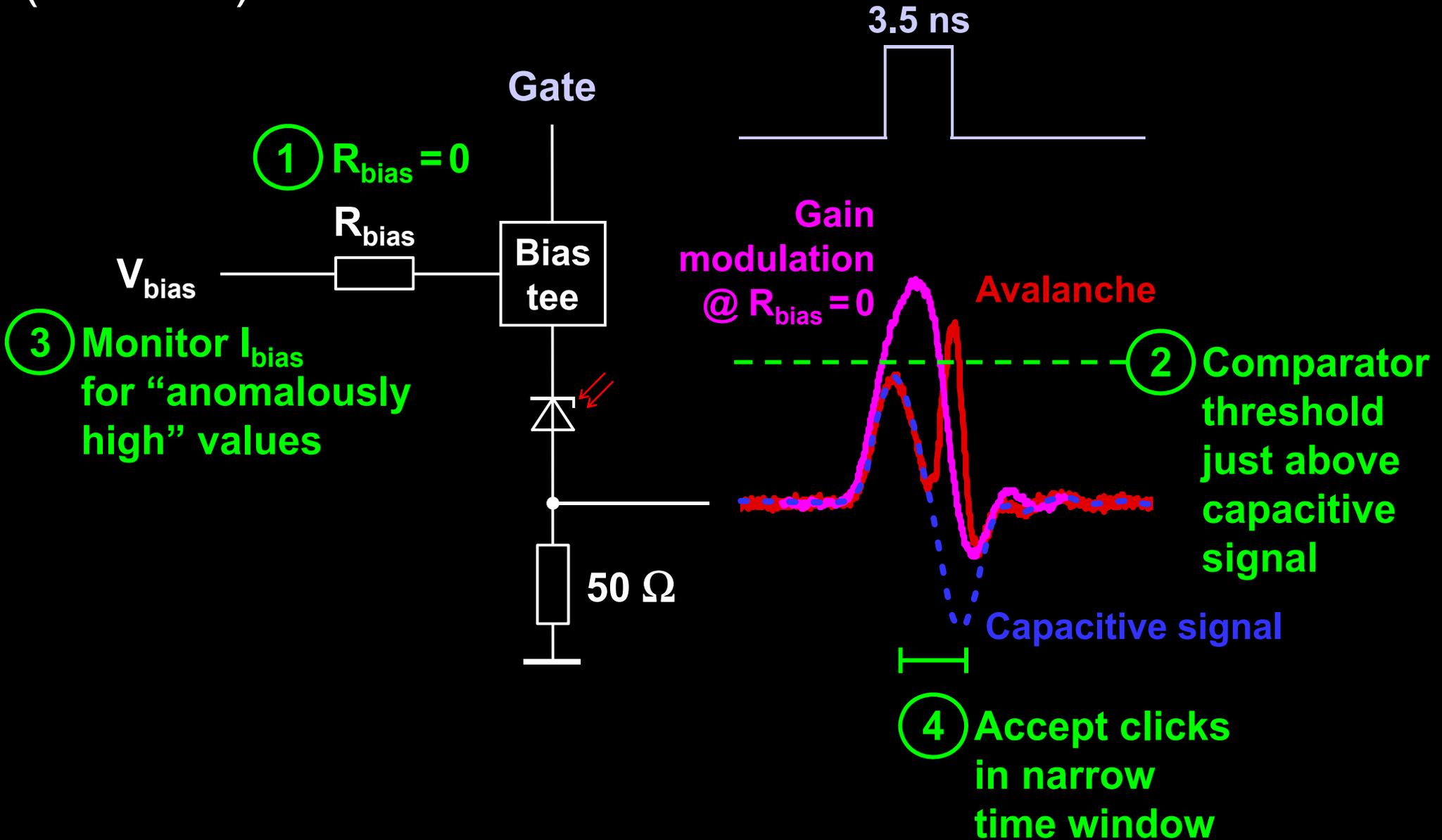
Integrated into security model



★ **Measurement-device-independent QKD**

H.-K. Lo, M. Curty, B. Qi, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108**, 130503 (2012)

Monitoring extra electrical parameters in detector (Toshiba)



Z. L. Yuan, J. F. Dynes, A. J. Shields, Appl. Phys. Lett. **98**, 231104 (2011);

L. Lydersen, V. Makarov, J. Skaar, Appl. Phys. Lett. **99**, 196101 (2011).

Z. L. Yuan, J. F. Dynes, A. J. Shields, Nat. Photonics **4**, 800 (2010); L. Lydersen *et al.*, *ibid.* 801.

I: **Can we test your detector?**

Toshiba: **No.**

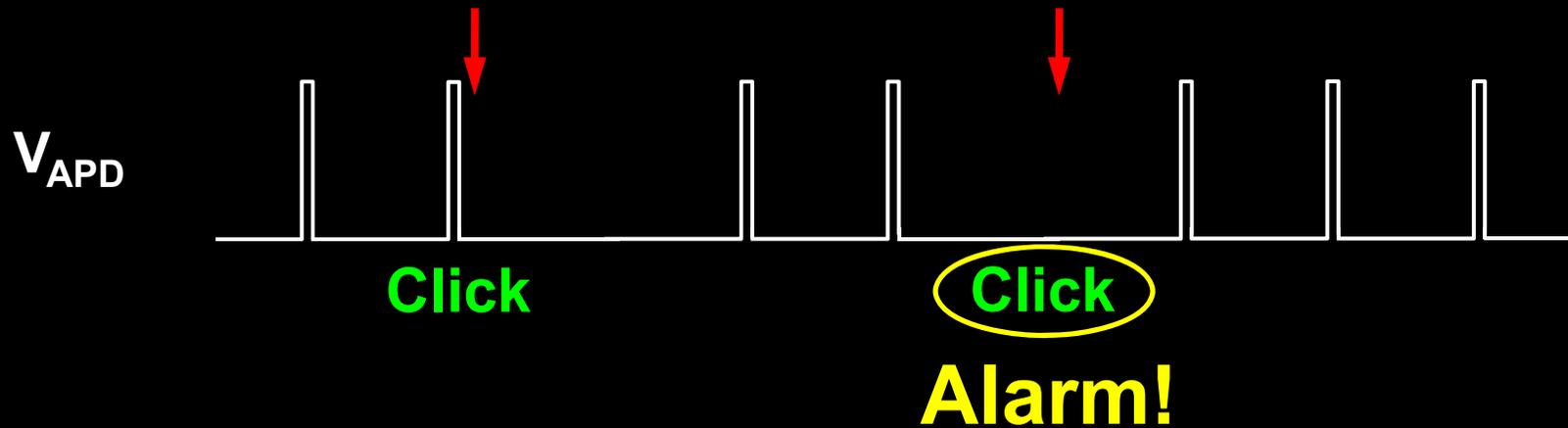
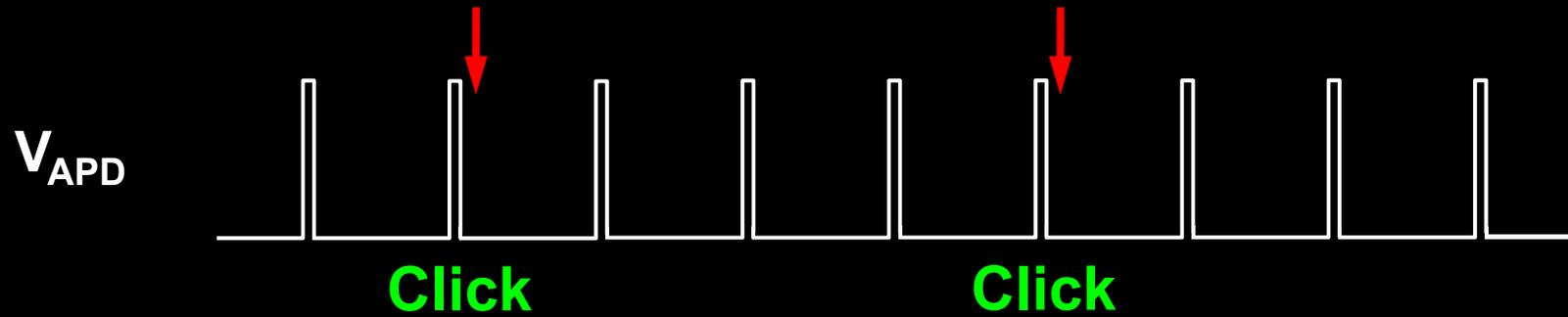
I: **Why not?**

Toshiba: **Still no.**

Chinese way: build a copy and hack it.

M.-S. Jiang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **88**, 062335 (2013)

Randomly varying detector sensitivity (ID Quantique)



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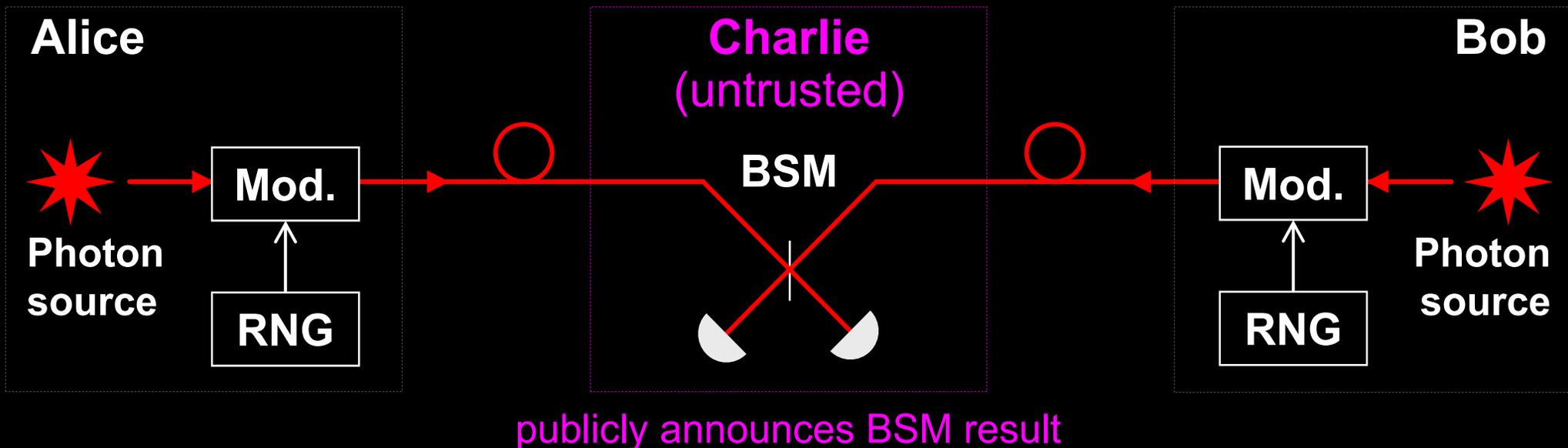
M. Legre, G. Robordy, *Intl. patent appl. WO 2012/046135 A2* (filed in 2010)
C. C. W. Lim *et al.*, *arXiv:1408.6398*

Integrated into security model



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2009

Responsible disclosure is important

Example: hacking commercial systems

● ID Quantique got a detailed vulnerability report

- reaction: requested time, developed a patch

M. Legre, G. Ribordy, intl. patent appl. WO 2012/046135 A2 (filed in 2010)

2010

● MagiQ Technologies got a detailed vulnerability report

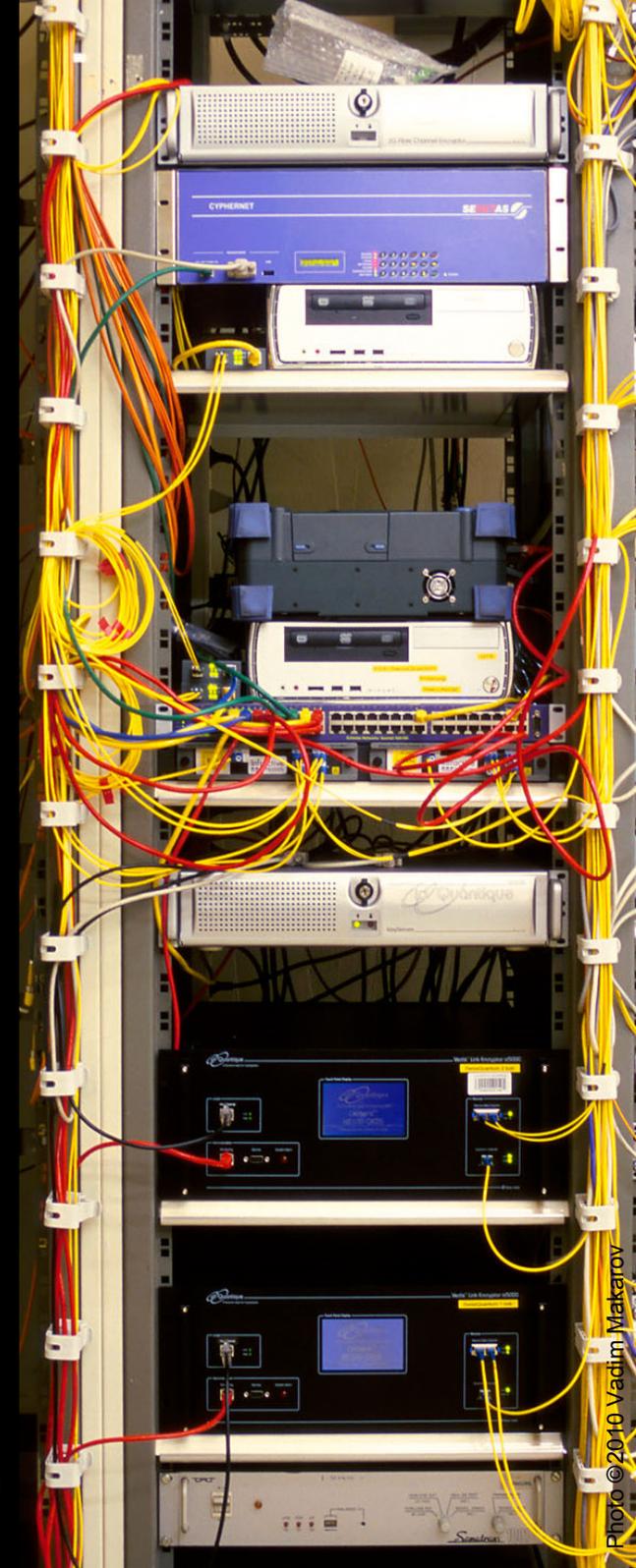
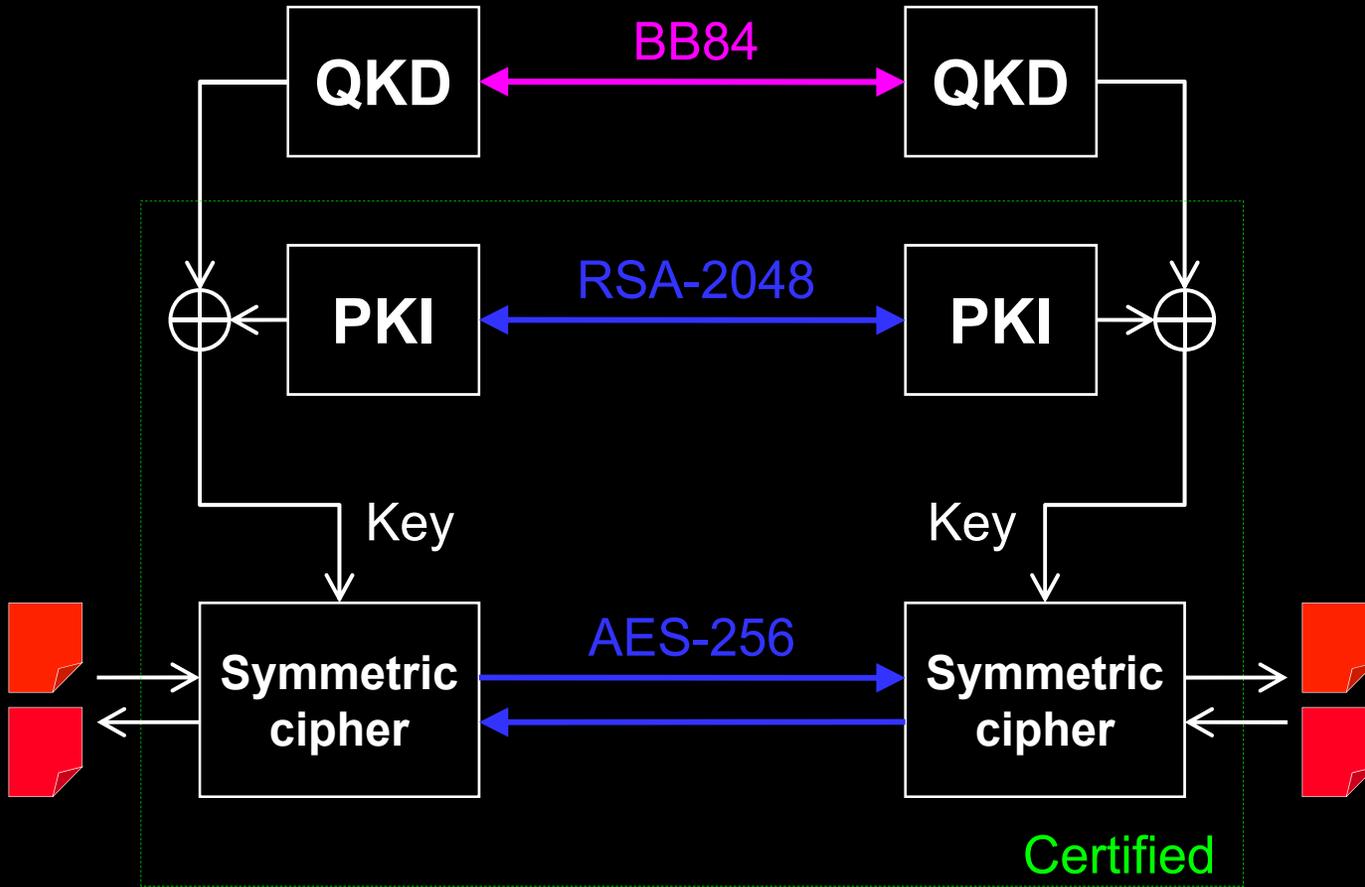
- reaction: informed us that QPN 5505 is discontinued

● Results presented orally at a scientific conference

● Public disclosure in a journal paper

L. Lydersen *et al.*, Nat. Photonics 4, 686 (2010)

Dual key agreement





www.vad1.com/lab